SPORT ON THE WATER

The First Club Regatta of the Ana-

GREAT BICYCLE PARADE

How Cornell Won the Quadrangular Boat Race.

CORBETT TO MEET SHARKEY

The joint regatta committee of the local boat clubs will hold a meeting during the week at which the most important business will be the selection of prizes for the different contests and the hearing of the report of the course committee. The course committee have performed their work and have marked off the starting point and finish of all of the races. These points can be found at any time without any difficulty. and on the day of the race will be marked off by bouys. According to the announcement of the races which has been sent out, all the races will be three-quarters of a mile and return excepting the eights, which will be one mile straightaway. While the rules of the national association will apply in all matters, one exception is made, and that is that the starding of the contestants may be maintained throughout the day regardless of the outcome of the races in which they row. This is a very wise sten as any they row. This is a very wise step, as any man in the intermediate eight-oared shell that wins can enter in any of the junior races that follow.

Entrance Fees.

The entrance fees to the regatta are \$20 for the eights, \$15 for the fours, and \$5 for the singles, and all entries must be signed by duly authorized officers of the club making the entries. The entrance list must give the names of the crews and spare or extra men, and not more than two spare extra men, and not more than two spare men are allowed for the fours, nor more than four for the eights. The coxwains cannot weigh less than 405 pounds. Entries will be received to and including July 25, and must be addressed to Louis A. Fischer, secretary, Analostan Boat Club. All of the boat houses of the local clubs will be open for the use of visiting oarsmen, who are assured of every comfort and convenience.

The first club regatta of the Analostan Boat Club will be held this afternoon, be-ginning at 6 o'clock. A full list of entries was published in The Star of Thursday. Lieut. Baker of the Columbia Athletic Club and Capt. Nolan of the Potomac Boat Club will most likely be selected as the officials of the regatta. Though there are only four events on the program, the races are ex-pected to be exceedingly interesting. The canoe races are expected to be new and novel. This is the first of a series of club regattas which it is proposed to hold during the season. The lower course will be used for the races, the finish being in front of the club house. After the regatta the club will entertain its friends at their pretty

Barge Parties.

The Analostans have started the ball a-rolling among the local clubs for barge parties, and already several trips have been made to the picturesque landing of the club in the upper Potomac. Last week there were two barge parties, this week there was another, and for Monday night still another barge party is on hand, with many more to fellow. In the Columbia Athletic Club very little

attention has been given to rowing of late. None of the crews have been picked out for the coming regatta and training has not even been started. The regatta is only a month off, and when the oarsmen of the club do start in they will have to train hard to get into condition Sam Boyle of the C. A. C., who was a

od man in the eight last year, and who also played on the foot ball team, has been selected as captain of the University of Pennsylvania eight, which rows its last race of the season this afternoon. He is expected to return to the city on July and is also expected to row with the C. A. C. crew in the coming regatta. In the Potomac Boat Club there is considerable activity and the men have started in to work with a will. The crew which will uphold the club reputation this year will be virtually new men, but some good

work can be expected.

CORNELL WINS

The Quadrangular 'Varsity Boat Race in Record Time. The great intercollegiate boat race at Poughkeepsie between Cornell, Harvard, Pennsylvania and Columbia was rowed last evening under ideal conditions, and Cornell won in record-breaking time. Cornell's time, as given out officially, was nineteen miputes and twenty-nine seconds. Harvard finished about three lengths behind Cornell, and there was less than a boat length of open water between Harvard and Pennsylvania. Columbia, the champion crew of last year, plowed along hope-lessly in the rear, and finished alone in the twilight at a distance not to be calculated in lengths

The only feature that marred an otherwise ideal race was a disagreement be tween the timekeepers and an evident error somewhere in the relative times given out, resulting from the fact that the timekeepers were nearly a quarter of a mile from the finish when the three leaders crossed the finish line, due to the judges' boat coming down behind the Columbia.

The official times as given out, but which

will probably be changed, are as follows. Cornell, nineteen minutes twenty-nine sec-Cornell, nineteer onds; Harvard, nineteen minutes thirty two seconds; Pennsylvania, twenty min-utes eleven seconds, and Columbia, twenty-one minutes thirty-five seconds. This shows three seconds between Cornell and Harvard and thirty-nine seconds between Harvard and Pennsylvania. The appended summary shows the regular positions of the four crews at the va-

rious distances along the course:
One-quarter mile—Harvard led by one length, Pennsylvania being one-third length ahead of Cornell and the latter one and a quarter lengths in advance of Columbia. -half mile-Harvard led by one-half length, Cornell being one-half length in advance of Pennsylvania, with Columbia four lengths behind.

One mile-Harvard was in the van by one-half length, with Cornell one-half length ahead of Pennsylvania, and Colum-bia six lengths in the rear. One and a half miles-Harvard led by one-quarter length, Cornell being one and half lengths in front of Pennsylvania, with Columbia ten lengths to the bend. Two miles-Cornell was about two yards

ahead of Harvard, with Pennsylvania three lengths back and Columbia twenty lengths further in the rear.

Two and a half miles—Cornell led by one-quarter length, with Pennsylvania four lengths behind Harvard, and Columbia twenty-five lengths in the rear.

Three miles—Cornell was one and one quarter lengths in front of Harvard, whil

the latter led Pennsylvania by four lengths. Columbia was twenty-eight or more lengths Three and one-half miles-Cornell showed the way by two and one-half lengths, with Harvard three lengths in front of Pennsyl-

Four miles-Cornell led by considerably over three lengths, with Harvard barely one and one-half lengths in front of Pennsylvania, and Columbia from one-eighth to

e-fourth of a mile to the rear. ROUTE OF THE GREAT SPIN.

The Christian Endenvor Wheeling Pageant July 14. The route of the big bicycle parade to

be held July 14 has been decided upon, and now all that remains to be done is the completion of minor details, the formation of the line being also fixed at last night's meeting. The two committees having these details in charge met at the rooms of the Capital Bicycle Club, on 15th street, and the route committee went into session first. This committee consists of Dr. J. B. Hills, chairman, and Dr. W. W. Hodges and

ton Circle; proceed east on the south side of Pennsylvania avenue, passing the State, War and Navy building and the Executive Mansion, to 15½ street; south on that street and passing in the rear of the Treasstreet and passing in the rear of the Treas-ury building to Pennsylvania avenue; thence east on the south side of Pennsyl-vania avenue to the Peace monument; dou-ble back on the north side of Pennsylvania avenue to 15th street; north on the east side of 15th street to Vermont avenue; then north to Massachusetts avenue; east on Massachusetts avenue; to 9th street on Massachusetts avenue; east on Massachusetts avenue to 9th street, and along the north side of Mount Vernon park to 7th street; south on 7th street to Massachusetts avenue; east on Massachusetts avenue to New Jersey avenue, and there disband.

At the close of the meeting of the route

At the close of the meeting of the route At the close of the meeting of the route committee the formation committee, consisting of W. T. Robertson, chairman; Dr. J. B. Hills, Capt. S. H. Wiggins, Capt. F. S. Hodgson, Lieut. C. E. Tralles, Dr. W. W. Hodges, C. E. Ingling, J. I. Peyser, J. Hart Brittain and W. H. Henshaw, went into session. They decided that the military cyclists should come first in the line as an execut. as an escort, and the various bicycle clubs of the city to follow in the order of their seniority, other wheel organizations, local and visiting Christian Endeavorers, to be followed by the unattached riders in four sections, representing the different sections into which the city is divided. In order to secure a large representation of this class of wheelmen and wheelwomen four gentlemen were assigned, one to each part of the men were assigned, one to each part of the city, as follows: Capt. Hodgson, southeast; Dr. Hodges, northeast; Capt. Wiggins, northwest, and W. H. Henshaw, southwest, to encourage a good attendance and look after the details of the various sections. Each section will have a marshal and aids. It was decided that wheelwomen should ride with the club to which their asserts. ride with the club to which their escorts belong, but that they must take the left of the club in all cases. The executive committee will meet next Monday at 431 10th street to further discuss the details of the big parade and to meet the gentlemen representing the four sections of the city.

CORBETT SIGNS WITH SHARKEY.

Fight to Come Off in Six Months in

This Country or Mexico. James J. Corbett and Thomas Sharkey have signed articles for a fight to a finish to take place within six months in the United States or Mexico before the club or organization offering the best inducements. The contest is for the world's championship and a side bet of \$10,000, the winner to receive the \$20,000, besides the purse to be offered by the club. Marquis of Queensbury rules will govern the contest, and the referee is reminded by the articles that the rules prohibiting clinching and hugging are to be strictly enforced. Neither pugilist is to participate in any contest until after a fight is decided. Lynch, Sharkey's backer, who represented the sailor objected to the archibition of the sailor, objected to the prohibition of clinching, but Corbett insisted, and after much wrangling, it was finally agreed to

Cycling in Paris.

Paris Correspondence of the Boston Transcript. The cycling frenzy has so taken hold of the French that in a little while the normal use of the feet for locomotion out of doors will have become a recollection. Tender infants, decrepit old men and prodiglously fat ladies of uncertain age now go about on wheels, and nobody looks surprised. On cafe terraces the trousered legs of our belle bicyclists mingle picturesquely with other legs, and this, too, has ceased to surprise anybody.

Meanwhile the record of speed is being oushed alrost daily a little further, and the bicycle competition is becoming quite a matter to railway companies. The other day an international match was run from Bordeaux to Paris, a distance of 591 kilometers, or 370 miles. This distance was covered by an Englishman named Linton in 21 hours, 17 minutes, 18 seconds. A Frenchman, Rivierre, arrived a minute later. They, therefore, traveled during the twenty-one hours at an average rate of 17½ miles an hour. Many of the omnibus trains in France do not go so fast. Twelve hours are reckoned as express speed be-tween Paris and Bordeaux. It is truly amazing how fast a man can now travel by the mere expenditure of his own muscular effort. But to attain such results as these seered by Linton and Rivierre he has to make a machine of himself by a course of training that stifles any other aim in life. There are some old-fashioned, half-fossilized people still left who think that the game is not worth the candle.

MORE PROTESTS.

G. A. R. Posts Object to the High School Cadets' Visit to Richmond. Other Grand Army posts than those heretefore mentioned have added their protest against the visit of the High School Cadets to Richmond, and last night Kit Carson Post. No. 2. passed resolutions as follows: Resolved, That Kit Carson Post, No. 2. Department of the Potomac, G. A. R., has noted with regret the persistent efforts nade by certain officials of the High School, drawing salaries from the national government, in securing the attendance of a battalion of cadets of that school at the unveiling of a statue to the arch conspirator, Jefferson Davis, and hopes that the time is not far distant when the youth of the capiticement by those in authority at that school to do honor to the leader of the re-bellion and disgrace the national colors

they bear.

John A. Rawlins Post, No. 1, G. A. R., adopted resolutions as follows: Whereas, It is publicly announced that a body of young men, comprising a part of the High School Cadets of Washington, D. C., contemplate taking part in the cere-monies of the laying of the corner-stone of a monument to Jefferson Davis, a self-conessed traitor to his govenment, and one who refused, after the defeat of his infamous cause, to accept the magnanimity of the government he sought to destroy, and

thus, in a measure, purge himself of his treason; and, Whereas, Such body of young men seek to take such action in the name of the High School Cadets of this city, thus casting a reproach upon the loyalty and fair name of the capital city of the nation; Resolved, By John A. Rawlins Post, No.

1, Department of the Potomac, G. A. R., that it condemns such proceedings as the action of the High School Cadets, and respectfully represents that such individual members of that body who contemplate taking part in this feast of treason be proibited from taking the name of the High School Cadets, as they comprise only a small minority thereof.

Resolved, That the honorable Commissioners of the District be furnished with a copy of these resolutions, and the same be published in the city press.

One Cadet's Views. Richard Bryan of the Eastern High School

has written the following letter to The Evening Star: Since the plans have begun to be formulated in regard to the proposed trip to Richmond of the High School Cadets, several pretests have appeared in your columns, arguing that such an action is unpatriotic, breeds disloyalty, and, therefore, ought to be prohibited by the authorities. Now, if there is any one who would insinuate that any member of the battalion, which has been organized in spite of this opposition, together with the many difficulties in sesuring the necessary arms, ever was or ever will be anything but true and loyal to this united land and the stars and stripes, he will sadly err, for if there is any thought of unionist or confederate in connection with the entire course of procedure for the High School Cadets, it is that there was a guiding hand that brought forth the grand and glorious issue of that bloody conflict and now affords to the High School Cadets an opportunity to show by their actions how the land is firmly united, and that north and south can unite in honoring those

who fought for what they believed was right.

But, admitting Jefferson Davis was a traitor, and the reunion is to a great extent in honor of him, the fact cannot be tent in monor of him, the fact cannot be denied that there were many such traitors; that all has now been forgiven; that we have one fiag and one country; that when there was war these men of the south fought for what they believed was right, and that as they stood up bravely to what they believed to be duty, they have a right to the honor which valor wine. This teal to the honor which valor wins. This is all that is rendered to these men, our fellow citizens and brothers, and any opposition to such a peaceful gathering can but foster hatred, arouse old dissensions and have a weakening influence on the unity of the land.

who fought for what they believed was

Their deliberations resulted in the following route being chosen:

Assembling on New Hampshire avenue northwest, with different divisions forming on the various streets leading to Washing-

And the Patriotic Small Boy Under the Commissioners' Orders.

POETIC OUTBURST AGAINST THE EDICT

The Fire Record When There Were No Restrictions.

A FIREMAN'S OPINION

Prose never seems sufficient when it becomes necessary for the soul to burst itself wide open with exultant patriotism, inspired by the Fourth of July. Even the speeches, so-called, that have become regarded as masterpieces on the subject, are in reality blank verse, while lesser lights than orators invariably plunge into rhyme when they begin to describe the emotions that a sight of the old flag inspires. There was scarcely ever a Fourth of July celebration without a special poem composed for the occasion, and the approaching recurrence of the anniversary has already inspired several versifiers to seek muses, albeit these forerunners of the coming flock are mostly moved by a sort of indignation caused by the announcement that the District Commissioners have determined to prevent the celebration of the occasion by the setting off in the streets of explosives and pyrotechnics. One gentleman essays Parnassus and brings down the following bold advice that may be regretted when regarded poetically, but has no shortcomings on the score of patriotism:

The Way to Do It.

Get every juvenile a drum,
To beat with all his might;
Let him begin when day's beams come
And pound away till night!
Get firecrackers by the pack;
Torpedoes by the score,
And when the last one makes its crack
Go out and get some more!

Fly out the flag in every street! Fill in the cracks with noise! Let oldsters stand aside, discreet, And make room for the boys. There's only one day in the year When they should have full sway, To have a patriotic tear— That's Independence Day!

Another individual who stuck his spurs in Pegasus and rode a hot race up the road of rhyme sings his ditty in a sarcastic

Advice to the Young.

Have a care, little boy. On the Fourth of July Don't speak 'bore a whisper, don't rattle a stick, Or the copper who peeps round the corner, so sly, Will harry you off to the station house quick. Time was when the day was a season of mirth;
Of echoing cannon and crackers galore.
But a change has come over the face of the earth,
And you can't celebrate the great Fourth any

For people have serves in these far advanced days That are shocked by the slightest suggestion of noise; They forget that your ways were precisely their Before they had nerves and were only small boys.

If you went to shoot crackers, go to the back yard, Where the woodshed will make such a beautiful fire, And the fences will burn, while the engines run And incurance rates climb about three per cent

But keep off the street if you'd celebrate right.

Keep back all the fervor your bosoms may hold,
Or you'll find yourself locked in a cell over night,
Where the walls are all clammy—and buggy—and
cold.

Many other effusions of the same character have been written, and so it is easy to perceive that the order of the Com sioners is having an even more deplorable effect than that of keeping juvenile cele-brants of the Fourth in certain defined corrais, for any one who has "nerves" must receive a worse shock than the explosion of ply perusing them.

Keeping Celebration Spots Secret. No one knows yet where these reservations or corrals where the explosive energy of the small boy may be expended are to be located. Maj. Moore has been engaged in selecting, but he is pursuing a deeply mysterious course, and the announcement of his decision will not be made until the Commissioners have ratified his selection. The small boys are indignant to a tot, and many of their parents share the same sentiment, but they say they will rememand let their breasts swell with patriotism even if they have to burn down all the backbuildings and work the fire department to death. A record of the fires that have occurred on July 4 in the first six years of this decade shows the effect of the open and general celebration of the day in the good old marner described in the leading ode in this article.

Few Fires on Fourths.

In 1890 one regular fire alarm was rung. There was \$75 damage done, and the cause of the fire was an overheated stove. One local alarm was sent in because of a bon-

There were four regular alarms turned in on the day in 1891. The total damage was \$10, caused by a skyrocket falling in the window of a laundry establishment. No regular alarms called out the department in 1892; but two locals were received, one being false and one being for a fire caused by fireworks that did \$5 damage. Four regulars and six locals was the record of July 4, 1893. No damage was caused by any, and three incipient blazes were attributed to firecrackers. In 1894 there were four regulars and four locals. Two fires caused by fire-crackers did damage of \$50 each. Last year one regular alarm was struck for a fire started by firecrackers. The damage was \$5. There were two local sky rocket and firecrackers. The

total loss was \$80. An Old Fireman's Advice.

While the members of the fire department are naturally discreet about expressing themselves, they all expect to have a hard day of it on the Fourth if the present intention of the Commissioners is carried out.

"You might as well try to stop a crow from stealing corn as to stop boys firing off firecrackers on the Fourth of July," said an old fireman yesterday. "If they can't do it on the street, where they can be seen and where any fire that may catch would be discovered at once, they will go in alleys and back yards, where there is always more or less rubbish and litter, and make the chances for setting fire to things ten times as great. Nearly every fire caused by firecrackers on July 4 in past years have occurred in back sheds or fences. If the boys are going to shoot off crackers at all they'd better be allowed to do it on the street. Not one in a thought sand will go off to any park or reservatio to do it, and you can bet on it."

A Bridal Gift From Bohemia.

From the New York Post. A beautiful and unique bridal gift that lately came to an American bride is a three-yard square of white linen nearly covered with drawn work and rich embroidery done in gold-colored silk. The design for the cloth is the work of Prof. Tempeky of Vienna, one of the most noted designers of the world. The embroidery itself was done by ninety young needlewomen who live in little hamlets among the mountrins of Bohemia. The millions of stitches upon the cloth were the leisure-hour occupation of three years, and were done as a labor of love after the day's work of stitching was over. The design of the cloth extending from the center shows first a knot of the gold-colored silk surrounded by a cobweb of drawn work, beyond which there are long narrow linen points, on which small flowers are worked. Then there is a circle of linen worked with French knots and having the edges finished in buttonhole stitch. Next there is a mass of solid embroidery, in which every known stitch is said to be used to carry out th stitch is said to be used to carry out the varied design. Beyond this there are other borders, combining drawn-work and embroidery. The finest work is on a band about two feet from the edge of the cloth. The edge itself has a hem six inches wide, with a narrow border of drawn work next it.

Closing Exercises of the Virginia Theological Seminary.

Young Joseph Specht Returns With His Bride Reception to Another Happy Couple.

The final exercises of the Virginia Theoogical Seminary were concluded yesterday. At 7:30 o'clock morning prayer was held by Bishop Peterkin of West Virginia and Rev. Dr. Poindexter. At 11 o'clock the ordination services were commenced, with Bishops Whittle, Randolph, Peterkin and Newton in the chancel. The procession of candidates for orders, with the clergyman presenting them, and the faculty, formed in Aspinwall Hall and marched to the Seminary Chapel, taking their places in front of the chancel. Rev. Landon R. Mason of Richmond preached the sermon. Mr. Leightner of Epiphany Church, Washington, presided at the organ, and the choir was ton, presided at the organ, and the choir was assisted by several visitors. The following were ordained as deacons: Mr. Marley, by Bishop Peterkin; Baker P. Lee, J. S. Alfriend, F. L. Le Mosey, W. D. Buckner and Edward Carpenter, by Bishop Randolph; W. H. K. Pendleton and J. H. Gibbons, by Bishop Whittle. The following were ordained priests: Rev. Mr. Crisman, by Bishop Peterkin; Rev. J. G. Scott, by Bishop Randolph, and Revs. H. F. Kloman, E. W. Temple and G. O. Mead, by Bishop Newton. Nearly all of the students left yesterday afternoon for their different homes. terday afternoon for their different homes

Joseph Specht and Bride at Home. Mr. Joseph Specht of Gunston Hall, on he Potomac, the young student of the Theological Seminary near this city who a few days ago eloped with Miss Turner of Kentucky, has returned to his home with his bride.

Mr. Specht was in Alexandria yesterday

Mr. Specht was in Alexandria yesterday and was warmly congratulated.
Mr. Specht now laughs over his experience in Kentucky, where, in spite of the opposition of his wife's relatives, aided by the entire law power of Kentucky, he succeeded in driving nearly 200 miles in bug gies to Ohio with his sweetheart, where they were married. The young couple will make Gunston Hall their home.

A Pleasant Reception. A reception was held last night at 1015 King street to welcome Rev. D. H. Kern and bride upon their return from Lexington, Va., the home of Mrs. Kern. The wedding occurred in the M. E. Church South at Lexington, on Thursday. The ceremony was performed by Rev. H. P. Hamill, assisted by Dr. J. T. Wightman. The bride and groom left immediately for a visit to West Virginia, the home of the groom, after which they returned to Alexandria, arriving here Thursday evening. The reception was given under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Societies of Del Ray and Alexandria. The Ladies' Aid of Del Ray ant evening spent in conversation and get ting acquainted, a collation was served. Rev. J. T. Williams of Washington Street M. E. Church South offered a prayer and the meeting dispersed. Mr. D. H. Kern has charge of the Gibbon Street Chapel and the charge at Del Ray, and has been very successful in his work. Those present were Rev. J. T. Williams and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Millan, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Watkins, Miss Emma Watkins, Mrs. J. B. Watkins, Mrs Blount, Miss India Bladen, Miss Maud Burroughs of Alexandria, and Mr. and Mrs.
I. D. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Calhoun,
Mrs. French and daughter, Mr. and Mrs.
J. E. Supplee, Miss Lulu Peverill, Mr. and Mrs. C. Price and Mrs. Pardo of Del Ray

Colored Public School Closing. The closing exercises of Snowden and Hallowell colored public schools took place at the opera house last night. A large crowd was present and enjoyed a cantata, entitled "A Day in the Woods," which was well rendered. Superintendent K. Kem per then awarded medals to John Strange, F. H. Rich and Thomas Wallace. The Thomas B. Hill medal for proficiency in nistory was awarded to Thomas Wallace In the girls' department the following awards were made: Medals, Elizabeti Tancil and May Rich; a gold pen to Mat-

tie Hill for proficiency in studies Police Court Jottings. Mayor Thompson this morning disposed of the following cases: Alfred White, colored, arrested by Officer Young, charged with unlawful withholding \$2, which he picked up on the street, was made to return the money to the owner. The case against Sarah Alexander, colored, arrested by Officer Bettes, charged with assault and beating of Delphina Ataes, was dis-missed for want of evidence. Joseph Lee, colored, arrested by Special Officer Cole-man, charged with disorderly conduct, was

Personal and General News The Virginia court of appeals has granted supersedeas in the Shipman-Fletcher case from the corporation court of this city, and

fixed the bond at \$1,000.

Mr. Robert Elliott and family of this city have gone to their summer residence, Ananlale. Fairfax county, for the summer The Washington High School Cadets yes terday succeeded in securing the loan of sixty guns from St. John's Academy and Alexandria Light Infantry for use on their trip to Richmond.

All the criminal cases in the corporation

court have been continued until the next BROKE OFF THE FUNERAL.

The Instruments Thawed Out and Disturbed the Solemn Occasion. From the Chicago News.

"I have just met old Nick -," said the advance agent, throwing his hat down upon a pile of song books and sticking his cane where the proprietor would have to fall over it. "Nick told me a queer story of his winter's experiences." "What was the absolute and unmitigated

falsehood?" queried the manager, as he handed the property man \$2 for a new set of dishes in the banquet scene.

"Oh, only this. He and his abominable show were at Saginaw. You know East Saginaw is just across the river, and Bay City right there, too? Well, Nick gave a street parade to take in a circuit of the three towns—see?—and had all his people in line, headed by a musical team—trombone and cornet. The weather was bitterly cold. but Nick never faltered. 'You people march right ahead,' said he, and went back into the hotel for a hot Scotch. And they marched. Colder and colder grew the weather, and the two musicians suffered terribly. But they kept on, and pretty soon their instruments froze up. They were out to earn their salaries, though, and kept ahead, blowing away as if the sweetest strains in the world were pouring out of the muzzles. By the time the pro-cession returned to the hotel there were seventeen popular airs frozen up in each of the instruments. The musicians set their noise foundries up in the parlor and went dcwn to dinner.

ing assembled in the parlor to hold services over the remains of a prominent citizen who had died two days before. They were most of the big guns of the city council and the mayor of Saginaw and the high guys of the Knights of Pythias and the Elks. Oh, it was a glorious assemblage, all gold lace and fur-trimmed overcoats, and things were things were progressing at a great pace when there was a loud 'Ba-ra-ra! Baray rum!' from the corner. The minister, who was pronouncing the eulogy, stopped and looked around. 'Boom! Bzzzoom! Ba-a-a! Urr-r!' came an awful bass roar from the opposite corner. "Toorootootoot, ta toot!" answered the first corner.

"'Umpder ah hum, bazzazoom!' back from corner No. 2. The crowd was almost in a panic, and the music kept right on. The instruments, full of frozen notes, had thawed out and were now giving up "And Nick fined the two musicians \$5

aplece for disturbing the funeral.

Washington Boys Win Prizes. James F. Gregory, a member of the Sophomore class at Amherst College, son of Prof. James M. Gregory of this city, in a competitive contest in speaking at Amherst on Monday won the Kellogg prize of \$50. John Corsa, another Washington boy, member of the freshman class, won the Kellogg prize of \$50 for his class.

Probable Result of Starting a New Steamship Line.

ACTION OF THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Retaliatory Measures Attributed to the Seaboard Air Line.

Wednesday next, unless all signs fail, there will be inaugurated a war between the Southern Railroad Company and the Seaboard Air Line, the extent of which can be predicted, and it is possible that rates for travel may be demoralized throughout the entire trunk line territory.

Both sides immediately concerned in the controversy have been preparing for a desperate fight for months past, the Seaboard Air Line by adding to its fleet of steamers belonging to what is known as the "Old Bay Line" ard the Southern by having built some of the most magnificent steamers that have ever sailed on the waters of the Chesapeake: and with these the latter proposes to invade the territory which for more than a third of a century the Seaboard and its ally, the Old Bay Line, have regarded as exclusively their own, and in which they have heretofore had no com-

petition.

The Southern Railway Company has long been restive on account of the imperfect arrangements that it has for reaching Richmond from Washington and the north, and as a means of securing a better route at least from northern points has organized a steamship line to run between Balti-more and Norfolk, Va., where passengers can be transferred to its own lines, and those who wish to go to Richmond over the Southern's routes can do so in that

manner.

A New Steamboat Line.

Under the name of the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Potomac Transportation Company, the Southern has for a long time operated a fleet of steamers between Baltimore and West Point, Va., to which point the Southern extends, but there be-ing better means at Norfolk for the trans-action of a large business than at West Point, the Southern some months ago de-termined to put in operation the line which will be inaugurated Wednesday next. The Old Bay line, which is the working partner of the Seaboard Air line, has already announced that as soon as the Southern begins running its boats to Nor-folk it will have its steamers make a landing place of West Point, and then the war will begin in earnest, and as to the proportions it will assume no one can at this time form any conception.

The Southern, with its 5,500 miles

track and penetrating all the states of the south, has much more territory from which to attract trade than does the Seaboard. The latter has in its vice president and general manager, Mr. E. St. John, one of the greatest railroad fighters in the country. He was brought by President R. Curzon Hoffman of the Seaboard to his road from the Chicago and Northwestern road because of his fighting qualities, and since he has been with the Seaboard he has manifested his aggressiveness in a way that has not been at all pleasing to those in control of rival lines.

Trying to Get Even.

The lines of the Seaboard reach many of the same points in the south as do the Southern, and it is believed that Manager St. John has been able to make arrangements with connecting roads, whose lines extend further to the south and west than his own, by which he expects to secure a great deal more travel for the Seaboard latter w of its Chesapeake bay territory by the boats of the Southern, and thus amply compensate the Seaboard for any falling of in travel that may come to it on account Mention has been made that the steam ship line of the Southern between Baltimore and Norfolk would comprise some of the finest vessels ever seen on the Chesanow at Baltimore, and in readiness to be nut into service on schedule time The Atlanta was recently completed the Cramps at Philadelphia, at a cost of \$250,000. She is 240 feet long, 42 feet wide and with a depth to the saloon deck of

Rending's Troubles

Readers of The Star will recall that announcement was made in these columns that there was authority for the statement that when the Reading was put up at auction, as was understood was soon to be ordered by the United States court at Philadelphia, it would be purchased by J. P. Morgan & Company. That was the plan, and there is no reason for believing that it would not have been carried into effect according to the settled program as speed-ily as possible, but for the intervention this week of two of the stockholders of the company, which is in bankruptcy. A railroad official, who is very anxious that the Reading be taken out of the hands of the receivers, especially as it is such a harmonious ally of the B. and O., said to a Star reporter that the action last instituted was another of the many obstructive measures of litigation employed to prevent a reorganization by foreclosure of the gen-eral mortgage on the Reading railroad and its coal and iron properties. He con "It is in the form of equity proceedings,

instituted by the court to restrain the fore closure proceedings on the main ground that if reorganization should take with the sanction of the court it would have the effect to divorce the Reading Coal and Iron Company from the Reading Railroad Company, under the provision of the Pennsylvania constitution of 1874 prohibiting the ownership or control of coal mining property by a railroad company.

"The bill in equity was filed by two law-yers, as counsel for Jacob O. Field, owner of 3,000 shares of Reading railroad stock, and William K. Kurtz, owner of 2,400 stares, against the reorganization commit-tee of Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company and the Reading Coal and Iron Company, Messrs. Frederick P. Olcott, Adrian Iselin, jr., J. Kennedy Tod, Henry Budge, Thomas Denny, George H. Earle, jr., Sydney H. Tyler, Samuel R. Shipley and Richard Y. Cook; also J. P. Morgan & Company, Drexel & Company, J. S. Morgan & Company, the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities and John C. Johnson. "Bearing in mind the fact that the plan

of reorganization as submitted to the stockholders by the committee was, it is understood, mainly the inspiration of J. P. Morgan & Company, the most eminent railroad surgeons in the United States, if not in the world, the following paragraph, which was copied by me from the bill filed in the case, contains words that are start-

"The plaintiffs aver that if this scheme "The plaintiffs aver that if this scheme is legal they and the other assented stock and bondholders, who are now the owners of 97 per cent of the equity of redemption in the properties, would again own the same, subject to the same general mortgege, and discharge of the present rights of the unassented stocks and bonds, and of the judgments and other claims against the two companies; but the plentiffs are adtwo companies; but the plaintiffs are advised that this scheme is unlawful and is both a moral and a legal fraud, and that the effect of such proceedings would be that the property of the reorganized companies would come into the ownership of the plaintiffs and the other assented stock and bondholders, through the medium of another corporation, subject to said claims with like effect as if the foreclosure sale had not been made, and that these claims cannot be discharged by nominally keeping alive the claim for the defaulted interest on the general mortgages in the circumstances, For these and other reasons, all of which antagonize the foreclosure proceedings as being 'forced, indefensible and reckless,' the plaintiffs asked for an injunction re-straining the foreclosure and sale, and also for a decree requiring immediate reorganigation under an equitable plan, without foreclosure. The court took the matter under advisement."

stood to be one of the concerns that Messrs.

J. P. Morgan & Co. permit to share in a
good thing when the great banking house
doesn't want the entire profits of the transaction for itself, and the suit is evidently a action for itself, and the suit is evidently a friendly one, and possibly the result will be directly to J. P. Morgan & Co.'s advantage. The Norfolk and Western Company, like the Baltimore and Ohio and Reading, has been hard up for several years, and some-thing like two years ago went into the thing like two years ago went into the hands of receivers. The great bulk of the stock is owned by Philadelphia capitalists, and possibly by some who cannot be classed as capitalists, but notwithstanding this, Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co were invited to undertake the work of reorganization. They accepted, and after considering the matter for many months, a plan of reorganization. Inspired by the banking SALE OF A RAILROAD organization, inspired by the banking house, was submitted to the stockholders, and by the great majority of them ac-

cepted.

Before the plan could be carried into ef-Before the plan could be carried into effect, however, the Mercantile Trust Company entered, as stated, a stilt for fore-closure, on account of default of interest. The mortgage in the case is for \$7,300,000. It was executed December 15, 1830, and was payable January 1, 1941, bearing 5 percent interest, but no coupons have, it is said, been paid by the company for more than a year.

The Norfolk and Wastern Company are

The Norfolk and Western Company, se The Norfolk and Western Company, so far from contesting the sale, admitted when the suit was filed that what was stated in the bill filed by the trust company was true, and stated that the railroad company is unable to pay the interest coupons by reason of its insolvency, and that the best interests of all concerned required that the property shall be sold as an entirety. It is believed that in the event of foreclosure and sale of the road being ordered by the court there is but one conof foreclosure and sale of the road being of foreclosure and sale of the road being ordered by the court there is but one concern that could purchase it, and that this is J. P. Morgan & Co. and the syndicate which operates with them in their great financial undertakings.

Surprise has sometimes been manifested that there is frequently so much talk about J. P. Morgan & Co. buying great systems of railroads with apparently as much ease as though such matters were everyday oc-

as though such matters were everyday oc-currences with them, but it should be taken into consideration that not only is taken into consideration that not only is that great banking house an immensely rich concern, but with the addition of the capital of those affiliated with them the syndicate has almost limitless wealth at its command, which enables the accom-plishment of almost anything in the way of buying that money can secure, and beof buying that money can secure, and be-sides a road put on the auction block with only one concern wanting it, and that one only for the purpose of protecting its own interest, is not apt to command a very

MOST TYPICAL OF RUSSIA.

A Dinner at Which Many Ancient Customs Were Revived. loscow Letter in the London Standard.

After describing the wonderful spectacle n the cathedral, I had no time to do more than give a brief account of the singular scene in the banqueting hall known as the Trapeza. I can now supplement it, however, with particulars of this most purely Russian, or, rather, Muscovite, of all the ceremonies of the coronation. At this banquet, held in the oldest hall of

the great palace of the Kremlin, the Granovitaja palace, even more than at any other function of the Russian coronation, are preserved the ancient customs which take one back to the days when Russia was a power unknown to the peoples of the west. Peter the Great revised the whole ritual of the coronation and imported into the an-cient ceremony, which was chiefly Byzantine, some of his formalities and conveniences of western habits. But in the imperial Trapeza the Czar of all the Russias is still seen peza the Czar of all the Russias is still seen in the character of an oriental potentate, and on this one occasion of his life drops the west and the half-forgotten usages of the Byzantium and stands forth before his people a true lord of old-world Muscovy. The hall itself is a perfect specimen of the ancient palaces of the czars, and grand the ancient palaces of the czars, and grand princes of the Russia of five centuries ago. In shape it is a square, about 50 feet either way, and in the center stands a huge squat rectangular column, which supports the groined vaulting of the roof. The door from the sacred vestibule (which leads on to the outer gallery and the grand stair) is in the west well near the center. To the is in the west wall near the center. To the left on entering, in the corner, is a curious estrade of very ancient black oak, on which the court minstrels stand

Away in the further corner, diagonally across the hall, is placed the canopy of the throne, also of ancient black oak, now partly concealed by rich crimson plush and the usual baldachin of gold brocade and ermine, embroidered with the arms of the czar and the principalities. This estrade is raised three steps above the floor, which is car-peted with a marvelously patterned cloth of many colors, apparently patch-worked together, and in good keeping with the an-cient paintings of Biblical subjects which

cover the walls and vaulted roof.

Round three sides of the central column are ranged, in three rows, narrow temporary tables, on trestles, groaning with the weight of gold and silver plate, huge salt cellars in the form of dragons, cocks, and castles, flagons of portentous capacity, and, in short, a full collection of the table furniture of the czar of three or four cenurles ago. The central column is likewise loaded with a similar display, the whole in

perfect keeping with the antiquity of the Even the time appointed for the imperial panquet (3 p.m.) is a reversion to ancient days. No foreigners taste food in the pres of the czar in this old hall, another relic of the exclusive customs of the haughty potentates of the east. The foreign princes and other illustrious guests were tained apart, and only admitted for noment to see the spectacle of a Russian czar banqueting in state.

When their majesties had ascended the their thrones, eight masters of the cere-monies placed before them a long, narrow table, similarly covered, which had hither-to stood on the floor of the chamber against the south wall. The dishes were served by officers of state on their knees, and the czar according to ancient custom, demanded irink, a signal for the company to take their seats. The foreigners were politely ushered out, and the banquet continued to the music of a cantata specially composed

I have had an opportunity of hearing this cantata, which is the work of M. Glazunov of St. Petersburg. It was performed by a choir and orchestra from the Imperial Theater, the women all arrayed in simple white dresses. It opened with a symphony and chorus in true Wagnerian style, hailing the day of solemn joy, wherein all Russia is united in one glowing sentiment of loyalty, and the "voice of a nation's prayer goes up to the throne of God that He may strength en the empire of our youthful monarch and send down upon him strength, happiness and honor." After this a tuneful treble solo welcomed him in the name of the south, and a manly bass in austerer melody gave voice to the sentiments of the north. Two female voices represented the east and west, and all points of the compass joined in a general chorus. The author of the libretto, with true Muscovite patriotism, had put the finale into the form of an address to Mos-cow, bidding "the heart of Russia's life" all hail and telling her that she may well hold up her head among the cities in the pride of the great solemnity performed within her walls. Then the chorus sang:

Moscow, golden-headed, glory to thee; Glory to the land of Muscovy; Glory-let our voices ring afar Glory to our Provoslavniy Czar.

And the finale, working its way through a maze of contrapuntal variations, ended in loud and long-drawn notes of "Giory!" HE MAY VOTE IN MARYLAND.

State Court of Appeals Decides in Favor of Mr. Meloy.

The Maryland court of appeals last week unanimously decided that Mr. William A. Meloy of this city and Maryland was entitled to vote in Prince George's county. He had been refused a register in the fall prior to the election, and, carrying his case to the circuit court, he was defeated. His right to vote was opposed under the law of 1890, and his case was similar to that of of 1830, and his case was similar to that of Mr. B. H. Warner, whose residence in Montgomery county was challenged, but without avail. The court of appeals held that in the case of Mr. Meloy the court below had erred, and directed that he be allowed to register and to vote

Democratic National Convention, Chicago, Ill.

under advisement."

Norfolk and Western.

The Maryland and Washington division of the Norfolk and Western railroad was taken into court in Baltimore Tuesday by the Mercantile Trust Company of New York, as trustee under the mortgage in a Chicago, III.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, adopted as the official route of the Young Men's Democratic Club of the District of Columbia, will sell excursion tickets to Chicago, July 3 to 6, inclusive, good for return passage until July 12, at \$17 round trip. Ticket offices, 513 and 1421 Pennsylvania avenue, and 1110 F street northwest.—Advt.

An Old-Time Directory and Its Queer Centents.

Prominent Legislators and Citizens and Interesting Facts About

Written for The Evening Star.

I have recently examined an old and rare book-"A Full Directory for Washington City, Georgetown and Alexandria, 1834. On the first page of the cover are the words: "Thos. Connor, bought January 16, 1835." It is bound in leather, and on the outside in gilt letters: "Chief Justice Marshall." It was published by "E. A. Cohen & Co., Pa. ave., two doors below Gads-

the Town.

At that time Rock creek had a very wide mouth, on which was a fishing shore, and fish would ascend the creek as far up as Pierce's Mill.

Gen. Jackson was then President; Martin Van Buren, Vice President; Roger B. Taney was Secretary of the Treasury, and Lewis Cass, Secretary of War. The Treasury Department was then in a rented building. "south side of Pennsylvania avenue between 14th and 15th west." Amos Kendall was fourth auditor; John P. Van Ness was mayor of the city. At that time there appear to have been only three hotels in the city, viz: Gadsby's, Fuller's and Brown's. The members of the cabinet, Supreme Court, Senate and House lodged in boarding houses, which were then quite numerous. None of the houses seem to have been numbered. The rates of postage were 'for single letters composed of one plece of paper for any distance not exceedplece of paper for any distance not exceeding 30 miles, 6% cents; over 30 and not exceeding 80 miles, 10 cents; over 80 and not exceeding 150 miles, 12% cents; over 150 and not exceeding 400 miles, 18 cents; over 400 and not exceeding 500 miles, 25 cents; double letters double rates. Those were the days of high postage.

License taxes were \$60 per annum for teaching a taxery. 100 for hilliand tables.

License taxes were \$60 per annum for keeping a tavern; \$100 for billiard tables; \$60 for grocers; \$100 for venders of lottery tickets; \$100 for pawnbrokers; \$100 for auctioneers; \$5 per day for theaters. Male slaves between fifteen and forty-five years of age were taxed \$2 per year; females, \$1. Male dogs, \$2; females, \$5. Hacks could charge 25 cents from the Capitol to the President's and the same from the President's President's, and the same from the President's to the western limits of the city. The directory gives the figures, which were revised by the State Department, showing the number of inhabitants in the United States in 1830. There was a total of 12,866,020 in twenty-four states and four territories. The District of Columbia, in-cluding Alexandria, had 39,884 inhabitants, 6,152 of whom were free colored, 6,152 slaves and 724 aliens.

Prominent Statesmen.

Among the Senators of that day were Daniel Webster, Silas Wright, William Wilkins, Theodore Frelinghuysen, John M. Clayton, John Tyler and Wm. C. Rives of Virginia, John C. Calhoun, Felix Grundy, Henry Clay, Thomas Ewing and Thomas Morris of Ohic, Wm. R. King of Alabama and Thomas H. Benton of Missouri. Of the forty-eight Senstors on the list, one (Mr. Calhoun) had been twice elected Vice President—in 1825 on the ticket with John Quiny Adams, and in 1829 on the ticket with Andrew Jackson; one (Wm. Wilkins) ran on the ticket with Wm. Wirt in 1833 and was defeated. Daniel Webster and John Tyler ran on the same ticket in 1837, and were defeated by Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson. Theodore Frelinghuy-sen ran on the ticket with Henry Clay in 1845, and was defeated by James K. Polk and George M. Dallas. John Tyler ran a second time—an the ticket with Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison in 1840 ("Tip and Ty."), and on the general's death—one month after his in auguration—became President, to the great grief and disgust of the whigs who had elected him. William R. King was elected Vice President on the ticket with Franklin Pierce in 1853. Henry Clay ran for President three times-in 1825, 1833

and 1845. Among the members of the House are the names of John Quincy Adams, Franklin Pierce, Rufus Choate, Edward Everett, Millard Fillmore, William Cort Johnson, John Y. Mason and Henry A. Wise of Virginia, Thomas A. Marstell of Kentucky, Andrew Stevenson, Speaker John Bell, Da-vid Crockett, Cave Johnson and James K. Polk of Tennessee, William Allen, Thomas Corwin, Tros. L. Hamer and Elisha Whit-tlesey of Ohio and Dixon H. Lewis of Ala-

The Big Man of Congress.

Mr. Lewis was physically the largest man who ever sat in Congress. He would break down an ordinary chair, and one had to be made for him with a seat double the ordinary size. On one occasion he broke through a hack in which he was riding to the Capitol. Of these names one (John Quincy Adams) was elected President in 1825; one (Franklin Pierce) was elected President in 1853; one (Millard Fillmore) was elected Vice President in 1849, and became President on the death of Gen. Tay-lor four months after his inauguration; one (Richard M. Johnson) was elected Vice President on the ticket with Martin Van Buren in 1837; one (John Bell) ran for President in 1861, and was defeated, and one (James K. Polk) was elected President

in 1845. The directory states that Georgetown was The directory states that Georgetown was originally laid out under an act of the colonial assembly of Maryland, passed 15th May, 1751, George Gordon and George Beale, proprietors of the land. In 1789 the town was incorporated, Robert Peter being the first mayor. John Cox was mayor of Georgetown in 1834 and Bernard Hooe mayor of Alexandria.

There was considerable trade at that time with the West Indies and South America by means of sailing vessels, and Alexica in the colonial state of the colonial sta

ica by means of sailing vessels, and Alexandria and Georgetown received large ship-ments of sugar, molasses, coffee and rum, taking in exchange wheat, corn and to bacco. The directory gives the names and residences of sea captains, sailors, ropemakers, ship carpenters and sailmakers. The dilapidated and decaying warehouses in these towns show that their occupation has become a thing of the past. There were then three newspapers in the city. Gales & Seaton published the Na-tional Intelligencer, Francis P. Blair the Globe and Duff Green the U. S. Telegraph.

Curious Advertisements. It is evident that lottery brokers did con-

siderable business, for there were four of them in Alexandria, one in Georgetown and eleven in Washington. One firm advertised in these words: "Citizens and strangers disposed to enrich (?) themselves will do well to call as above and select some of the many lucky numbers daily distributed from this office. P. S.-Orders from the country promptly attended to. Prize tick-ets received and cashed." About that time wild-cat money was prevalent, and many counterfeit notes were in circulation—con-sequently these brokers did a flourishing business. The names of two slave dealers are credited to Washington.

The Attorney General at that time bad one clerk. John Marshall was chief justice, and all the members of the Supreme

Court boarded at "Mrs. Dunn's, on Capitol Hill." A. M. GANGEWER. A Mystery of the Rifle.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean. Something that no man understands is why a rifle, clamped in an 'mmovable vise, will not put the bullets in the same hole every time, even if the wind does not interfere. A correspondent of Shooting and Fishing tells how he put a rifle of 32 caliber into a vise and fired it ten times, the sights being always aimed directly at a mark. The bullets went all over a four-inch circle at fifty yards. Theoretically all ought to

have gone into the same hole.

A man who holds his rifle gripped hard at one time and easily at another will not she as well as one who takes the same h his rifle every time. The best results are obtained from bench rests, when the man puts his shoulder against the rifle butt,

Got a Candid Reply. From the Pittsburg Dispatch.

He stormed into a Broadway hat store with his newly purchased summer headgear wabbling about his ears. "My hat doesn't fit at all," he began, petulantly, at

the first hatless men he saw.
"Neither does your coat," returned the hatless one, for he was a customer, too, and